

C o m p e n d i u m
der neu beschriebenen Gattungen und Arten.

Von
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(Fortsetzung von S. 213—228.)

Fam. *ICTERIDAE*.

100. *Agelaeus Imthurni*.

Sclater, P. Z. S. 1881 No. 1 p. 213.

Thilius major Bp. Compt. Rend. XXXVII p. 833 (1853) ?.

Nigerrimus unicolor, fasciculo plumarum axillari flavo; rostro et pedibus nigris: Lg. tot. 10,4; al. 5,0; caudae rotundatae rectr. med. 4,8; ext. 3,8; rostr. 1,2; tars. 1,2.

Hab.: Guiana Brit. int.

101. *Icterus Oberi*.

G. N. Lawrence, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. Vol. 3 1880 (Nov. 80) p. 351.

Male: Head, neck, upper part of breast, back, wings and tail black; lower part of breast, abdomen, under tail-coverts, and rump light-brownish chestnut, with the concealed bases of the feathers of a clear light yellow; the thighs are yellow, with a wash of chestnut; edge of wing and under wing-coverts yellow; bill black, with the sides of the under mandible bluish for half its length from the base; tarsi and toes black. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $3\frac{3}{8}$; tail 4; tarsus $\frac{7}{8}$; bill $\frac{7}{8}$.

The female has the upper plumage of a dull greenish olive, with a yellowish tinge, the front and rump inclining more to yellow; the tail feathers are yellowish green; quills brownish black; the primaries and secondaries are edged narrowly with dull yellowish gray; the tertiaries are margined with fulvous; wing-coverts dark brown, margined with fulvous; edge of wing yellow; the under plumage is of a rather dull dark yellow; the breast and under tail-coverts are of a deeper or warmer color; the sides are greenish olive.

Hab.: West-Indies.

Fam. *PLOCEIDAE*.

102. *Habropyga charmosyna*.

Reichenow, Ornith. Centralbl. 1881 No. 10 15. Mai p. 78 u. Journ. f. Ornith. Heft III 1881 p. 333.

Pallide vinacea, superne canescente; pileo, cervice, dorso et gutture obscure fasciolatis; fronte albicante; capitis lateribus nigris, subtus albo-limbatis; uropygio et supracaudalibus rubris; subcaudalibus albidis; tectricibus et remigibus ultimis nigro-alboque fasciatis; remigibus fuscis; cauda gradata nigra; rostro obscure plumbeo; pedibus nigris. Long. c. 110; ala 52; cauda 57; culmen 8; rictus 8 Mm.

Hab.: Berdera (Africa orientalis).

Am nächsten an *H. erythronota* Vieill. sich anschliessend und dieser Art ähnlich, mit schwarzem Gesicht und rothem Bürzel, aber die Färbung des Oberkopfes, Oberrückens und der Unterseite blasser, oben röthlich grau und fein dunkel gewellt, unten blass weinröthlich und sehr schwach gewellt. Ausserdem sind die Unterschwanzdecken weiss (bei letzterer Art schwarz), Stirn weiss und die schwarzen Wangen hinten und unten weiss gesäumt. Schnabel und Füsse schwarzgrau. Auch ist der Vogel wenig kleiner. Geschlecht des Exemplares unbekannt.

103. *Hyphantica cardinalis*.

G. Hartlaub, Journ. f. Orn. Heft 3 1880 p. 325 ib. 1881. tab. 1.

Dorsi plumis tectricibusque alarum obscure fuscis, olivaceo-flavescente marginatis; capite guttureque laete et dilute sanguineo-rubris; abdomine pallide et minus pure flavescente; subalaribus et subcaudalibus concoloribus; remigibus fuscis, limbo externo gracillimo flavido; rostro nigricante; pedibus pallidis. Long. tot. c. 105 Mm.; rostr. a fr. 10 Mm.; al. 60 Mm.; caud. 34 Mm.; tars. 17 Mm.

Es unterscheidet sich diese Art von *H. haematocephala* Heugl. durch die weit geringere Ausdehnung des Roth auf dem Scheitel, durch das reine und helle ungemischte Roth auf Kehle und Kopfgegend, durch die Färbung der Aftergegend und der Schenkel, die constant ohne jedwede rothe Tingirung sind und durch die Farbe des Unterleibes, die unrein blassgelblich und nicht hellbräunlich ist.

Bei *H. cardinalis* ist das Roth der Kropfgegend gegen die Brust hin scharf und unvermittelt abgesetzt. Dagegen geht die etwas dunkler rothe Farbe des Oberkopfes allmählich über in die Färbung des Nackens und auf dem Hinterkopfe sind die rothen Federn schon längs der Mitte dunkler, bräunlicher.

Dem Weibchen fehlt jedes Roth. Die Kehle ist weisslich, die Kropfgegend auf weisslichem Grunde bräunlich längs gemischt, der Oberkopf wie der Rücken, also jede Feder dunkel längs der Mitte und heller gerandet.

Hab.: Ladó (Emin Bey).

104. *Hyphantornis castanosoma*.

Reichenow, Ornith. Centralbl. 1881 No. 10 15. Mai p. 79 u. Journ. f. Ornith. Heft III 1881 p. 334.

Rufa; pileo, capitis lateribus mentoque (nec occipite) nigris; remigibus et tectricibus majoribus nigris, fulvescente albido-marginatis; tectricibus minimis et scapularibus nigris, rufo-marginatis; rostro nigro; pedibus brunnescente carneis. Long. c. 150; ala 80; cauda 60; culmen 18; rictus 20 Mm.

Hab.: Berdera (Africa orientalis).

Schliesst sich an *H. castaneofusca* Less. und *fusco-castanea* Boc. an. Der ganze Körper ist kastanien-rothbraun, nur Ober-

kopf, Kopfseiten (nicht der Hinterkopf) und Kehle schwarz. Die kleinsten Flügeldecken und Schulterdecken sind rothbraun mit schwarzem Mittelstrich, Schwingen und grosse Deckfedern schwarzbraun, mit bänulich weissem Aussensaum; Schwanzfedern braun mit blassem Aussensaum. Schnabel schwarz, Füsse hornbraun.

105. *Hyphantornis crocata*.

G. Hartlaub, Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Bremen VII. Band 2. Heft 1881 p. 100.

♂ ad. Oberseite hellolivengelblich, obere Schwanzdecken noch gelblicher; Stirn, Scheitel, Kopfseite, Kehle und Kropfgegend saffrangelb mit einem Stich in's Orangebräunliche; Zügelfleck tief schwarz; Steuerfedern und Armschwingen wie der Rücken; Handschwingen fahlbraun mit feinem olivengelblichen Aussensaum; Brust und Bauch tief gelb; innere Flügel- und untere Schwanzdecken heller gelb; Schnabel schwärzlich; Füsse bräunlich. Länge 140; First 15; Flügel 68; Schwanz 50; Lauf 20 Mm.

Hab.: Magungo, Central-Africa.

106. *Icteropsis* n. g.

A. v. Pelzein, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 1881 p. 149.

Rostrum subconicum elongatum gracile, longitudine altitudinem ad frontem fere triplo superante, culmine parum curvato gonyde subrecta. Alae initium rectricum parum superantes, remige prima ultra dimidium brevior quam secunda, secunda sextam aequante, tertia, quarta et quinta aequalibus longissimis. Cauda subrotundata. Tarsi scutellati.

Generibus *Hyphantornis* et *Sitagra* affinis, sed rostro elongato gracili diversum.

Typus: *Hyphantornis crocata* Hartl.

Fam. FRINGILLIDAE.

107. *Buarremon Nationi*.

Sclater, P. Z. S. 1881 No. II p. 485.

Supra obscure cinereus, pileo nigricante, fronte loris et regione auriculari nigris; alis caudaque nigricantibus, extus cinereo adumbratis; subtus purius cinereus, gutture (striga utrinque rictali ornato) et pectore medio albis; ventre medio crissoque cinnamomeis; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis albis; rostro nigro; pedibus corneis. Lg. tot. 7,8; alae 3,3; caudae 3,4; tarsi 1,1.

Hab.: Western Andes of Peru, above Lima, alt. 10000 to 14000 feet.

108. *Carduelis elegans albigularis*.

J. v. Madarász, Termesz. Füzetek 1881.

Von dem *C. elegans* durch etwas geringere Grösse und weisse Kehle unterschieden. Auch sind die drei äusseren Schwanzfedern mit weissen Flecken geziert. Long. tot. 15,10; cauda 5,5; tarsus 1,5; rostrum 1,5 Cm.

Hab.: Flachland Mittel-Ungarns.

109. *Conothraupis* g. n.

P. L. Sclater, L. Taczanowski, Proc. Z. S. 1880 Pt. II August 1 p. 195. ♂

Rostrum subconum, tomis medio profunde emarginatis. Alae breves, subrotundatae, remigum tertio et quarto omnium longissimis, secundo vix brevior. Cauda apice rotundata. Pedes debiles. Habitus generalis *Buarremonis*.

Typus: *Schistochlamys speculigera* Gould.

110. *Erythrospiza* [!] *regia*.

Sclater, Ibis 1881 IV p. 544 pl. XV Fig. 2.

Nitide caerulea; pileo, capitis lateribus et uropygio coccineis; cauda testaceo-rubra; remigibus alarum fusco-nigris, extus claro viridi limbatis; tectricibus dorso concoloribus; rostro nigro, pedibus fuscis: Lg. tot. 4; alae 2,5; caud. 1,5.

Hab.: Api, New Hebrides.

Obs.: Species structura *E. cyanovirentis* omnino praedita, sed rostro paulo crassiore, et corpore laete caeruleo primo visu notabilis.

[Der angeführte Gattungsname ist ein „lapsus calami“ und in *Erythrura* zu verändern. Ref.]

111. *Erythrospiza* [!] *serena*.

P. L. Sclater, Ibis 1881 IV p. 544 pl. XV Fig. 1.

Nitide viridis; pileo, capitis lateribus, uropygio et caudae tectricibus superioribus coccineis; cauda testaceo-rubra; cervice postica cum gula et pectore superiore caeruleis; rostro nigro: Lg. tot. 3,7; alae 2,6; caud. 1,3; Fem. mari similis, sed coloribus dilutioribus.

Hab.: Aneiteum, New Hebrides.

Obs.: Species *E. regiae* admodum affinis, sed collo undique viridi distinguenda.

[Der Gattungsname wie vorher in *Erythrura* zu verändern. Ref.]

112. *Linaria sibirica*.

Severzow, v. Homeyer, Journ. f. Ornith. 1879 p. 185.

Gleicht sehr der *L. Hornemanni*, weicht aber in der Grösse wesentlich ab. Bei letzterer misst der Flügel 3,3 bis 3,5 Zoll, der Schwanz 2,4 bis 2,6 Zoll; bei *sibirica* der Flügel 2,8 bis 2,9 und der Schwanz 2 bis 2,1 Zoll.

Hab.: Sibirien (Onon, Boganida, Baikal).

113. *Loxigilla noctis Sclateri*.

J. A. Allen, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club Vol. V No. 3 July 1880 p. 166.

No rufous on the crissum; the rufous area on the throat rather narrower and the rufous superciliary line much shorter and narrower, than in specimens from Martinique and Dominica.

Hab.: Santa Lucia.

114. *Oraegithus indicus*.

E. F. v. Homeyer, Journ. f. Ornith. Heft 2 Oct. 1880 p. 152.

Ein wenig kleiner als die caucasische Art. Das Roth der Stirn ist nur bei alten Vögeln an der Schnabelwurzel in einer Spur vorhanden, der übrige Oberkopf schwärzlich lederbraun oder lederbraun mit schwarzen Längsflecken, bei den Jungen der ganze Kopf mit den Seiten hell lederbraun. Die kleinen Deckfedern des Flügels haben nicht das schöne broncirte Rostbraun wie bei *O. pusilla*.

Vorkommen: Indien.

115. *Passer insularis*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 p. 169 pl. XVI.

Supra in fundo cinerascens maculis longitudinalibus nigris; fascia superciliari postice dilatata dilute vulpino-rufa; regione parotica alba; oculo nigro circumdato; gula nigra; alae tectricibus minoribus dilute rufis; remigibus tertiariis pallide rufescenti marginatis; remigibus primariis et rectricibus fuscis, his pallidius limbatis; subalaribus albido fuscoque variis; tergo, uropygio et supra-caudalibus vix maculatis; subcaudalibus medio nigricantibus, late albido marginatis; subtus sordide et obsolete griseus, nonnihil fulvescenti lavatus; gutture plus minus nigro-maculato; rostro nigro, pedibus fuscis. Lg. tot. 5,7; alae 2,9; caudae 2,4; tarsi 0,8.

♀ omnino obsolete tincta; gula et regione malari ex isabellino albidis; alarum tectricibus obsolete fusco-rufescentibus; remigibus tertiariis sordide fulvescenti limbatis; subtus unicolor griseus.

Hab.: Socotra.

116. *Pinicola flammula*.

E. v. Homeyer, Journ. f. Orn. Heft 2. Oct. 1880 p. 156.

Diese Vögel sind sehr verschieden von denen der alten Welt und Nordost-Amerikas, *P. enucleator*. Namentlich zeichnet sich das alte Männchen aus. Es hat ein feuriges Ziegelroth, gänzlich abweichend von dem mehr oder minder intensiv Johannisbeerroth der *P. enucleator*, auch zieht sich diese Färbung nicht so weit auf der Brust abwärts. Die Flügel- und Schwanzfärbung ist weit lichter — mehr grau — als bei den Ost-Amerikanern und Europäern.

Das alte Weibchen ähnelt der alten Art am meisten, unterscheidet sich jedoch durch die lichtere Färbung der Steuer- und Schwungfedern und des weniger weit herabgehenden trüben Pomeranzengelb der Unterseite.

Die Jungen im ersten Herbstkleide sind fast auf der ganzen Unterseite einfarbig aschgrau, nur am Halse leicht mit trübem Pomeranzengelb überlaufen.

Der Schwanz ist 5 bis 10 Millimeter länger als bei der alten Art.

117. *Rhynchostruthus* gen. nov. ex fam. *Fringillidarum*.

Selater and Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 No. 170 pl. XVII.

Char. gen. Rostrum crassum, tumido-rotundatum, culmine distincto, tomis introrsum retractis, maxilla curvata, commissura

curvata, gonyde conspicue adscendente; naribus in fossa basali positis, setis brevibus incumbentibus obiectis. Alae longiusculae, caudae dimidium superantes, remigibus 1—3 caeteris longioribus, aequalibus, rem. 4 to parum beviore. Cauda mediocris, aequalis. Pedes mediocres, satis debiles; digitus internus externo paulo brevior; ungues debiles.

118. *R. socotranus* id. ib.

Supra obsolete fuscus, maculis obscurioribus conspicue varius, pileo subrufescente, obscurius maculato; remigibus tertiariis in limbo externo dilute sulphureis; tectricibus alarum majoribus pallidior flavo marginatis; reatricibus, parte apicali excepta, in pogonio externo laete flavo-limbatis, duabus intermediis subconcoloribus, limbo flavo vix conspicuo; remigibus majoribus fuscis; loris nigricantibus; regione parotica late stramineo-pallescente; gutture pallido, fuscescenti vario; pectore et abdomine in fundo sordide albido, obsolete fusco striolatis vel maculatis; crisso et subcaudalibus immaculatis; subalaribus sordide flavescenti-albidis, fusco variegatis; rostro plumbeo-nigricante, pedibus fuscis. Lg. tot. 5,7; alae 3,3; caudae 2,1; tars. 0,7.

Hab.: Socotra.

Fam. SYLVIADAE.

119. *Cisticola incana*.

Sclater and Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 No. 1 p. 166 pl. XV Fig. 1.

Supra tota pallide et obsolete grisescenti-fusca, immaculata; alis totis dorso concoloribus; pileo vix conspicue rufescente; subtus albida, cinerascenti lavata; loris albidis; subalaribus et subcaudalibus albis; maxilla fusca, mandibula pallida, hujus apice fuscescente; reatricibus intermediis dorso concoloribus, lateralium parte apicali obscuriore, albido bimaculata; pedibus pallidis. Lg. tot. 4,4; alae 1,8; caudae 1,8; tarsi 0,9.

Hab.: Socotra.

120. *Cisticola hypoxantha*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 IV p. 624.

Minor, supra in fundo olivaceo-rufescente minus distincte fusco longitudinaliter notata, subtus tota unicolor, pallide flava; uropygio subrufescente; remigibus tertiariis et tectricibus rufescenti marginatis; subalaribus albis; reatricibus fuscis, rufescenti limbatis et ante apicem pallidius rufescentem obscure adumbratis; rostro pallido, culmine obscuro; pedibus pallidis (♂). Lg. tot. vix 100 mill.; rostri a fr. 8; alae 44; caudae 38; tarsi 20.

Hab.: Magungo, Central-Africa.

121. *Cisticola ruficeps* var.

T. Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova Vol. XVI 10. Dec. 1880 p. 189.

Differt a *C. ruficipiti* Gould ob notaeum magis grisescens, et ob gastraeum flavo-citrino tincto.

Hab.: Ins. Ducis York.

122. *Drymocichla*, gen. *Malurinarum*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 IV p. 625.

Char. gen. Rostrum gracile, breviusculum, integrum, rectum, subulatum, carinatum, culminis parte apicali subcurvata, gonyde apicem versus conspicue ascendente; nares longitudinales, apertae; vibrissae obsoletae. Alae subconvexae, breves, caudae basin parum superantes, obtusae, remige 1. spurio, 2 multo longiore, 3—5 subaequalibus, caeteris longioribus, 6 et 7 vix brevioribus. Cauda longiuscula, subgradata, mollis, reetricibus angustis. Pedes parvi, debiles; tarsus scutellatus; unguis minimi, pollicis fortior.

123. *Drymocichla incana*.

Hartl., l. c. p. 626 (pl. IX Fig. 2).

Pure et dilute caerulescenti-cinerea, fronte albicante; subtus dilutior, mento, gula et abdomine medio albioribus; reetricibus unicoloribus cinereis, scapis fuscis; remigibus 1. et 2. eodem modo pictis, 3—8, in dimidio basali pogonii externi laete aurantiacofulvis; tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus; subalaribus sericeo-albis isabellino lavatis; subcaudalibus canis; rostro nigro, pedibus pallidis (♂ et ♀). Lg. tot. 140 Mm; rostri a fr. 11; alae 60; tarsi 19; caudae 65; dig. post. c. ung. 12; ung. poll. 5.

Hab.: Magungo, Central-Africa.

124. *Drymoeca haesitata*.

Sclater and Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1881 No. 1 p. 166.

Supra notaei plumis fuscis, late pallidius marginatis, uropygio subrufescente; subtus pallide fusco-cinerascens immaculata; subalaribus et subcaudalibus sordide isabellinis; cauda gradata, reetricibus fuscis, sub certa luce fasciolatis, ante apicem pallidum late et obscure fusco adumbratis; rostro fuscescente, mandibula pallidior; pedibus carneo-pallidis. Lg. tot. 4,0; alae 1,9; caudae 1,6; tars. 0,7.

Hab.: Socotra.

125. *Dumeticola brunneipectus*.

E. Brooks, Stray Feath. Vol. VIII No. 6 Dec. 1879 p. 475.

Size and form of *D. affinis*, and the upper parts are of the same uniform dark olive brown color; lores, chin and throat, and middle of the belly pure white; sides of the throat, breast, flanks, and tibial plumes rufescent brown; lower tail-coverts brown, with broad pale tips, though considerably less broad than are the white tips to the lower tail-coverts of *D. affinis*. It is a larger bird, with a longer tail.

Hab.: Himalaya?

126. *Dumeticola intermedia*.

W. E. Brooks, Stray Feath. Vol. IX No. 1—3 1880 p. 220.

Whole upper plumage olive-brown, tinged with rufescent, and more strongly so on crown of head, wings, and tail; tail indistinctly cross rayed in most examples, and very conspicuously so in some; a distinct greyish white supercilium; chin, throat, and centre of abdomen dull white, breast pale ochraceous brown, be-

coming darker on the flanks; under tail-coverts pale brownish, broadly edged and tipped with dull white; under wing-coverts bright pale brownish white; tail feathers, when perfect, with light greyish brown tips, not abrupt and well defined as in *Locustella certhiola*, but blending into the colour of the tail. Length 5,55; tail 2,4; wing 2,18; tarsus 0,78.

Hab.: Pegu river.

127. *Eminia* gen. nov. *Malurinarum*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1880 IV p. 625.

Char. gen. Rostrum elongatum, gracile, rectum, integrum, carinatum; maxilla superior (culmen et commissura) subcurvata, gonyde parte apicali vix conspicue ascendente; nares in fossa majuscula positae, longitudinales, apertae; vibrissae obsoletae. Alae convexae, breviusculae, caudae dimidium non attingentes, obtusae; remige primo subspurio, 5—9 subaequalibus, caeteris longioribus. Cauda subelongata, rotundata, mollis, rectricibus satis angustis. Pedes magni; tarsis scutellatis; pollex prae caeteris robustus, ungue magno bene curvato armatus; digiti elongati, graciles.

128. *Eminia lepida*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1880 IV p. 625.

Supra dilute olivaceo-virescens, cauda concolori; pileo pure cinereo, fronte albicante; fascia a rostro per oculos ducta et occiput late cingente nigerrima; genis et regione parotica sericeo-albidis; tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus, remigibus fuscis olivaceo limbatis, macula ad flexuram alae intense cinnamomeo-rufa; subalaribus in fundo ochraceo rufo variegatis; subtus dilute cinerea; mento albido; macula gulae majore, longitudinali, subirregulari, circumscripte cinnamomeo-rufa; abdomine medio purius albicante; crissi plumis, cruribus et subcaudalibus flavido rufoque variis; rostro nigro; pedibus corneo-pallidis (♂ ad). ♀ vix diversa, minor. Lg. tot. 158 Mm.; rostr. a fr. 17; alae 72; caudae 62; tarsi 25; dig. med. c. ung. 22.

Hab.: Magungo, Central-Africa.

129. *Eremomela hemixantha*.

Seebohm, Ibis 1879 p. 403.

General colour of the upper parts greyish brown, slightly suffused with olive-green, especially on the wings, and shading into greenish yellow on the crown and forehead. Lores and ear-coverts greyish brown. Wings and wing-coverts brown, each feather having a narrow pale edge to the outside web. Tail-feathers brown, with narrow pale edges, broadest and best-defined on the outside feathers. Underparts an almost uniform sulphur-yellow, slightly paler on the chin, axillaries, and under wing-coverts. Inner lining of quills pale buffish brown. Bill sylviine, but with no perceptible dental notch or undulation, both mandibles dark brown, nearly black. Rictal bristles very small. Wing with the fourth primary rather the longest. Second primary generally

intermediate in length between the seventh and eighth, occasionally between the eighth and ninth, and occasionally equal to the seventh. Bastard-primary narrow, sometimes half as long as the second primary, but generally less than half. Legs dusky brown, feet and claws reddish brown. Iris pale chrome-yellow. Tarsus scutellated in front. Length of wing 2,36—2,27 inches; tail 1,95—1,86; culmen 0,52—0,50; tarsus 0,73. Tail feathers twelve, of which the outer ones are from 0,20 to 0,15; shorter than the longest. There appears to be no difference in the sexes.

Hab.: Rustenburg, Transvaal.

130. *Eremomela hypoxantha*.

A. v. Pelzeln, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 1881 p. 145.

E. corpore supra et alarum tectricibus superioribus brunnescente olivaceis, loris nigricantibus, remigibus brunneis, posterioribus olivaceo marginatis, secunda inter quintam et sextam intermedia, gastraeo toto cum subalaribus pallide sulphureo flavo, caudae reetricibus brunneis, albo terminatis, mediis nitore viridi et striis transversis nigris obsoletis, rostro pedibusque nigris. Longit. 4'', alae 2'', caudae 1'' 3''', rostri a fronte 4'', a rictu 6''', tars. 6'''

Ab *E. scotopi* Sundev. statura minore et proportione remigum diversa (in *S. scotopi* remige secunda septimam aequante). *E. hemixanthae* Seebohm (Ibis 1879) similis sed minor et remige secunda inter 5. et 6., nec inter 7. et 8. vel 8. et 9. vel 7. aequali differt. Rectrices duae extimae solum 1'' breviares quam longissimae.

Hab.: Central-Africa.

131. *Malurus cyanochlams*.

Bowdler Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1881 No. III p. 788.

M. cyaneus Sharpe Cat. B. IV p. 286 (nec Ellis).

Ad. ♀. Similar to *M. cyaneus* of New South Wales, and like that species, having the head, ear-coverts, and mantle of the same tint, but the blue much lighter, pale, and of a silvery cobalt, instead of the deep cobalt-blue of *M. cyaneus*. The mantle is also smaller and more circumscribed.

Hab.: Moreton Bay.

132. *Ortygocichla* gen. nov. ex fam. *Timeliidarum*.

Sclater, P. Z. S. 1881 No. II p. 452.

Dasyornithi forsan affine, sed rostro compresso elongato, vibrissis rictus nullis, aut saltem vix conspicuis et frontis plumis exstantibus diversum; uropygium valde plumosum; alae modicae rotundatae, rem. quarto et sequentibus ad nonum inter se fere aequalibus; pedes validiusculi, digitis amplis; cauda reetricibus XII, valde graduatis.

133. *O. rubiginosa*.

Sclater, l. c. pl. XXXIX.

Supra terréno-fusca, alis et cauda extus rufescentibus; fronte, superciliis, capitis lateribus et corpore medio subtus ferrugineo-rubris; hypochondriis dorso concoloribus; rostro nigro, pedibus

corylinis. Lg. tot. 7,5; alae 3,3; caud. rectr. med. 3,5; ext. 2,0
rostr. a rictu 0,9; tarsi 1,2.

Hab.: Nova Britannia.

134. *Oxylabes cinereiceps*.

Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1881 No. 1 p. 197.

Olive green, with narrow pale shafts-lines; wings and tail olive, the edges to the primaries olive-yellow; head and nape slaty grey, lores dull white; cheeks and sides of face creamy white; ear-coverts slaty grey; throat and fore neck white; rest of under surface of body yellow, olive on the sides; under tail-coverts olive yellow; thighs olive-brown; under wing-coverts olive brown washed with fawn-colour; edge of wing yellow; quills light brown below, fulvescent along the edge of the inner web. Total length 5—6 inches; culm 0,55; wing 2,75; tail 2,3; tarsus 0,85.

Hab.: Madagascar.

135. *Phyllolais* n. g.

G. Hartlaub, Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Bremen VII. Band 2. Heft 1881 p. 90.

Typus: *Prinia pulchella* Rüpp.

136. *Phyllopedeuste curvirostris*.

J. v. Madarász, Journ. f. Orn. Heft 3 (December) 1880 p. 326.

Supra brunneo-olivacea, subtus dilute sulfurea, vitta superciliari concolori; mento et parte superiore gulae albis, nucha cinerascenti, tectricibus alarum inferioribus flavis, remigum tertia longissima, secunda sextam subaequante; tarsis fusco-brunneis, digitis sordide testaceis; rostro basi latiusculo, apicem versus leniter curvato, commissuris aurantiacis.

Lg. 127 Mm., Schwanz 51 Mm., Schnabel 10 Mm., die Flügelspitze reicht bis 27 Mm. vor die Schwanzspitze.

Hinsichtlich der Farbe von *Ph. trochilus* und *rufa* besonders dadurch unterschieden, dass die Oberseite mehr braun und der ganze Unterkörper matt gelb ist.

137. *Phylloscopus burmanicus*.

W. E. Brooks, Stray Feath. Vol. 9 No. 4 p. 272—273.

The upper surface is pale olive as in *viridanus*; there is a broad yellowish white supercilium, and the usual brownish band through the eye; lower surface albescent as in *viridanus*, and tinged in the same way with dusky or grey on sides of breast and flanks; centre of lower parts faintly tinged with yellow, to the same extent as in *viridanus*; upper surface of bill light brown; lower mandible horny white. There is a very conspicuous wing bar of the same character as in *plumbeitarsus*, but no second or upper bar is visible as in that species.

The first primary is of moderate size as in *plumbeitarsus*; second a trifle longer than the 8th. There is a considerable space between 2nd and tip of wing. Hab.: Pegu.

138. *Prinia brevicauda*.

W. V. Legge Hist. Birds Ceylon Pt. II Sept. 1879 p. 521,
Part. III Sept. 1880 App. p. 1216.

Smaller browner race of *P. socialis*, with shorter tail. Length
4,5—5,0 inches; wing 1,75—1,9; tail 1,8—1,9; tarsus 0,75—0,85.

Hab.: Ceylon.

139. *Reguloides Mandellii*.

E. Brooks, Stray Feath. Vol. VIII No. 2—5 Oct. 1879
p. 389.

Top of head dark olive brown, darker than that of *erochroa*
and browner; there is a greenish coronal streak, very well marked
as in *erochroa*. The brown of the head is darkest, and almost
a blackish brown immediately above the supercilium and ends
abruptly at the nape of the neck, where it expands, a little, much
after the mode of the dark markings on the head of *Reguloides*
occipitalis. Back rich olive green, brighter and paler on the
rump; wings and tail dark brown; primaries and secondaries
edged with bright olive green; tertials broadly edged with pale
greenish grey, this edging forming a regular border to the feather,
and not an external drop or long oval spot on the outer edge
near tip, as in *erochroa* and *maculipennis*. In mode of edging
to tertials the new bird strongly resembles *proregulus*; tail feathers
edged with light olive green; supercilium a warm dusky buff,
with sometimes a slight greenish tinge, and differing from the
dusky greenish one of *erochroa*; cheeks dusky pale buff, mottled
with brown; a dark brown streak through the eye; lower parts
dusky albescent, much tinged with yellow; ridge of wing sulphur
yellow, and axillaries a somewhat paler yellow.

Bill dark brown, with basal half of lower mandible dull
orange yellow, legs and feet pale yellow brown, the feet much
tinged with yellow; the second primary is generally about equal
to the ninth. Long. 4,25; wing 2,25; tail 1,72; tarsus 0,75; Bill
at front 0,33 inches.

Hab.: Darjeeling and Shillong (India).

140. *Tricholais flavotorquata*.

Hartlaub, P. Z. S. 1880 IV p. 624.

Supra dilute olivacea, pileo et capitis lateribus cinereis;
subtus alba, pectore excepto citrino-flavo, abdomine canescente;
hypocondriis et subcaudalibus cinerascenti lavatis; remigibus et
rectricibus obsolete fuscis, his, mediis exceptis, limbo apicali
albido flavidoque variis; rostro plumbeo-fuscescente, pedibus
carneis (♂). Long. tot. circa 102 mill; rostri a fr. 10; alae 50;
caudae 37; tarsi 18.

Hab.: Magungo, Central-Africa.

Fam. SYLVICOLIDAE.

141. *Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis*.

F. W. Langdon, Journ. Cincinn. Soc. N. H. July 1880
p. 119 und Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club Vol. V 1880 No. 4 p. 208 pl. 4.

Spring plumage: Entire upper parts, excepting forehead, clear, bright, olive green, with a tinge of yellowish in certain lights; quills and rectrices dark plumbeous brown, their outer webs fringed with olive green like that of the back. Below, including crissum, bright cadmium yellow of nearly the same shade throughout. Forehead, bright yellow, this color bounded anteriorly by a very narrow black line from lores, and behind gradually merging into the clear olive green of crown; feathers of vertex with a median concealed area of black. Lores velvety black, auriculars black, tipped with yellowish-green, giving them a mottled appearance. A yellow area beneath the eye separates the black of lores from that of auriculars.

Greater and lesser wing-coverts tipped with greenish-yellow, forming two indistinct wing-bars, outer primary edged with whitish. Inner webs of two outer tail feathers narrowly margined with white near the tip.

Bill, in the flesh, black, excepting extreme tip, and base of lower mandible, which are bluish horn-color; culmen slightly decurved, with trace of a notch at tip. Rictus with fairly developed bristles extending nearly or quite to nostrils, here differing from any other species of the genus. Eyes, dark brown; tarsi and toes, pale brownish; claws paler. Dimensions: Length 4,75; wing 2,50; tail 1,85; culmen 0,44; from nostril 0,34; tarsus 0,70.

142. *Nemosia chrysopis*.

Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. 1880 II p. 155.

Cinerea; dorso superiore, alis extus et pileo toto flavicante lavatis; loris, capitis lateribus et gutture toto flavis, hoc colore in pectore et ventre dilutiore; alis intus et cauda fuscis; remigum marginibus interioribus albis; rostro corylino; pedibus plumbeis: Lg. tot. 5,2; al. 2,7; caud. rotund. 2,2; tars. 0,8.

Hab.: Sarayacu, Ecuador, (Buckley).

Obs.: Species affinis *N. ruficipiti* et *N. sordidae*, sed colore uniformi insignis.

Fam. RHACNEMIDIDAE.

143. *Arrenga melanura*.

Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova XIV 1879 p. 227.

[Vergl. Serie I Journ. f. Orn. 1879 p. 321.]

144. *Catharopeza* nov. gen.

P. L. Sclater, Ibis Vol. 4 No. 13 Jan. 1880 p. 79.

Differs from *Leucopoza* in its shorter and broader bill, the slight bristles on the rictus, the shorter tail and rather shorter and stouter tarsi.

Typus: *Leucopoza bishopi* Lawr.

145. *Margarops dominicensis*.

G. N. Lawrence, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. 1880—81 (March 27, 1880) p. 16.

The entire upper plumage is of a rich dark brown, the crown

is darker and has the edges of the feathers of a lighter shade; tail and quill feathers of a darker brown than the back; axillars and under wing-coverts white; the lores are blackish brown; the feathers back of the eyes and the ear-coverts have narrow shaft streaks of pale rufous; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the breast are of a warm dark brown, those of the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the breast have also light rufous centres, but in addition each feather has a light terminal spot; on the lower part of the breast and on the sides the feathers have white centres, bordered strikingly with brown; the markings of the breast-feathers are squamiform in shape, those of the sides lanceolate; the abdomen is white, a few feathers on the upper part are very narrowly margined with brown; under tail-coverts brown, terminating with white; outer feathers of thighs brown, the inner whitish; bill yellow, with the basal half of the upper mandible dusky; tarsi and toes pale yellow. Length 9 inches; wing 5; tail $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front $1\frac{5}{16}$.

Hab.: Dominica.

146. *Myrmecocichla leucolaema*.

G. A. Fischer et Ant. Reichenow, Ornithol. Centralblatt No. 23 1. Dec. 1880 p. 181.

Brunnescente nigra; gutture, genis et alarum tectricibus albis. Long. c. 170; ala 95; cauda 70; rictus 19; culmen 16; tarsus 38 Mm.

Hab.: Nguru-Berge (Ost-Afrika).

Der weisse Vorderhals und untere Theil der Kopfseiten unterscheiden diese Art sofort von allen Verwandten. Die Flügeldeckfedern sind mit Ausnahme der Schulterdecken und der Spitzen der Handdeckfedern rein weiss; der Afterflügel ist braunschwarz wie die Schwingen.

147. *Turdus maranonicus*.

Stolzmann, M. S.

Taczanowki, P. Z. S. 1880 II p. 189 pl. XX.

Turdus sp.? Tacz. P. Z. S. 1879 p. 221 sp. 2.

Supra cum alis et cauda fusco olivaceus unicolor; subtus albus, fusco crebre squamulatus, pectore fulvo lavato; ventre medio subcaudalibusque albis immaculatis; subalaribus margineque interno remigum fulvescentibus; rostro nigricanti-brunneo. Lg. alae 117; caud. 97; rostr. 28; tars. 29.

Hab.: Callacate, Northern Peru.

148. *Turdus samoensis*.

C. Tristram, Ibis Vol. 3 No. 9 Jan. 1879 p. 188.

T. unicolor, nigerrimus, albo nulla parte striatus, rostro et pedibus laete flavis. Long. tot. 7,5; alae 3,95; caudae 2,75; rostri a rictu 1; tarsi 1,2 inches.

Hab.: Ins. Samoa.